light microscopy it is therefore possible to assess cell and tumor morphology critically in the face of an independent technique for positive cell identification, namely determination of the antigenic makeup of the cell.

The method is limited only by the availability of highly specific antisera and by the ability of the antigen in question to survive the rigors of tissue fixation and processing. The range of antisera available increases daily, and the many antigens that survive to a useful degree include immunoglobulins, J chain, lysozyme, ferritin, lactoferrin, transferrin, hemoglobin, α fetoprotein, α-1-antitrypsin, many polypeptide hormones, hepatitis B surface antigen, and other viral and microbial antigens.

An indexed bibliography of more than 600 immunoperoxidase papers is obtainable free of charge from Dakopatts, 22F North Milpas, Santa Barbara, CA 93103.

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The Two-Hour Oral Glucose Tolerance Test

THE AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION has recommended the standard two-hour oral glucose tolerance test (2-hr OGTT) as "yielding the most relevant diagnostic information." This test requires five venous blood specimens: fasting, ½ hour, 1 hour, 1½ hours and 2 hours. This routine is appreciated by patients. The recommended loading dose for adults is 75 grams; for children, 1.75 grams per kg of ideal body weight up to a maximum of 75 grams. This dose is more tolerable to patients and provides data that generally are interchangeable with those from the previous larger loading doses.

The interpretation criteria given in Table 1 are for the 2-hr OGTT venous plasma levels. Criteria for venous whole blood, capillary blood and blood from pregnant women, as well as a discussion of the new classification for diabetes mellitus disorders, can be found in the July 1979 issue of *Diabetes*.

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Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (Male PAP)

SUPPORT FROM THE clinical laboratory for the diagnosis of carcinoma of the prostate has relied heavily on the determination of the enzyme acid phosphatase. Until recent developments, the determination of acid phosphatase has been carried out kinetically utilizing various chemical substrates. The ubiquitous presence of this enzyme in tissues other than the prostate, such as bone, kidney, liver, spleen, pancreas and red cells, has placed limitations on the specificity (number of true positives associated with elevated enzyme levels) associated with this method. Various attempts to make the test more specific for prostatic disease through the use of inhibitors (tartrate, formalin) have met with limited success. The sensitivity of the test (ability to measure low

TABLE 1.—*Criteria for Interpretation of the Two-Hour Oral Glucose Tolerance Test*

Normal Levels	*Diagnostic of Diabetes Mellitus*	*Impaired Glucose Tolerance*
Nonpregnant Adults		
Fasting: <115 mg/dl 2 h value: <140 mg/dl ½, 1, 1½ h values <200 mg/dl	≥140 mg/dl 2 h value and one other (½, 1, 1½ h value) >200 mg/dl	<140 mg/dl 2 h value between 140 and 200 mg/dl and a ½, 1 or 1½ h value ≥200 mg/dl
Children		
F <130 mg/dl 2 h <140 mg/dl	≥140 mg/dl 2 h and an intervening value ≥200 mg/dl	<140 mg/dl 2 h value: >140 mg/dl

h=hour